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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 March 2004</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-36</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-36</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>03 March 2004</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

　　　1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

U.S. Patent No. 7,224,891 (Jam), in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,714,650 (Maillard).

3.   As per claim 1, Jam teaches of a display system to display a file stream,

comprising: **having a bitmapped frame buffer** (Fig. 2, frame buffer 106), **and a**

decoder (Fig. 2, decoder 104) **to transform the file stream and store the**

transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player 200)

adapted to process data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate the display

([Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 37-46]). However, Jam fails to

teach of a display driver and a display driver module wherein the display driver module

controlling the display. Maillard teaches of a display driver wherein digital data is being

transferred from a variety of input signals, and then processed according to the

configuration needed for rendering on a display. Maillard further teaches wherein the

display driver ([Fig. 2, (central processor means - 20)] and [Column 6 lines 44-53])

contains a display module (Fig. 2, (decoder - 13)) that is used to control the data for

display ([Abstract] and [Column 6 lines 26-43]).

contains a display module (Fig. 2, (decoder - 13)) that is used to control the data for

display ([Abstract] and [Column 6 lines 26-43]).

Jam teaches of a system that takes a digital signal of many formats and

processes it using a streaming method for immediate display and Maillard teaches of a

similar system that receives digital signals of different formats and process it using a

streaming method for immediate display with the inclusion or a conditional access unit

for regulated use. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have combined

the teachings of Jam and Maillard to obtain a media system with streaming capabilities

of immediate display and conditional access. Doing so would provide means for having

an immediate live stream media system with the further inclusion of data protection for

sensitive data or unauthorized data usage.

4.   As per claim 2, Maillard teaches of a **display driver teaches of wherein the

display driver module and decoder are disposed on a same substrate** (Maillard

shows by Fig. 2 that the components are grouped together in one unit (unit 13)).

5.   Regarding claim 3, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1 above,

Jam further teaches of wherein the display driver is adapted to perform the steps

comprising: **performing the steps of transforming the file stream and storing the

transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer** ([Column 3 lines 1-8]). Jam

fails to teach of wherein **determining if a user has authorization if digital rights

management has been applied to the file stream; and if the user has**

authorization, then allowing the use of the display driver. However it is obvious to combine Jam with Maillard as disclosed by the rationale in claim 1. Therefore Maillard teaches of having conditional access component 29. Disclosed in Fig. 2 part 29 the conditional access component is described in Column 6 lines 35-43 where a restricted access is granted if the proper authorization is provided.

6.   As per claim 4, Maillard teaches of **wherein the display driver is further adapted to perform the step of decrypting the file stream if the file stream is encrypted** ([Fig 2, (30)] and [Column 6 lines 32-43]).

7.   As per claim 5, Maillard teaches of **wherein the file stream contains metadata** (ECM/EMM), **the display driver further comprising a processor to process metadata** (ECM/EMM) **from the file stream** ([Column 5 lines 61-67] and [Column 6 lines 1-3]).

NOTE: The Examiner is considering Entitlement Control Message (ECM) / Entitlement Management Message (EMM) equivalent to metadata. Metadata is defined as "data about" something. These messages are exploitation keys that relate about the encrypted data to permit viewing of the transmission ([Column 1 lines 12-24]).

8.   As per claim 6, Jam teaches of **wherein decoder is adapted to transform the file stream from a MPEG-2 format into the bitmapped frame buffer of the display driver module** ([Column 2 lines 47-61]).

9.   As per claim 7, Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1 above; however, both Jam and Maillard fail to teach of **wherein decoder is adapted to transform the file stream from a Windows Media File (WMF) format into the bitmapped frame buffer of the display driver module.** Jam does teach of having various compatibility standards such as JPEG, MPEG, DVD, PNG and GIF ([Column 2 lines 47-61]). It is not specifically taught that a Windows Media File (WMF) format can be file streamed into the system. However it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that a WMF file may be transformed since it is common in the art to use. It would also be a matter of design choice to use a different data compression/encryption/play back scheme.

10.   As per claim 8, Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1 above; however, both Jam and Maillard fail to specifically teach of **wherein decoder is adapted to transform the file stream from a next generation MPEG compression scheme format into the bitmapped frame buffer of the display driver module.** Jam does teach of having various compatibility standards such as JPEG, MPEG, DVD, PNG and GIF ([Column 2 lines 47-61]). It is not specifically taught that a Next Generation MPEG format can be file streamed into the system. However it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that a Next Generation MPEG format may be transformed since it is common in the art to use. It would also be a matter of design choice to use a different data compression/encryption/play back scheme.

NOTE: Next generation MPEG is considered to be equivalent as the MPEG-4 as per the Apple Corporation.

11.   Regarding claim 9, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1;

however, both fail to specifically teach of **wherein the display driver is adapted to**

process data in the bitmapped frame buffer (Jam, component 106 as described

above in claim 1) **to generate a Digital Light Processing display**. Jam ([Column 3

lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for

standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As Digital Light Processing displays are

common in the art as a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any

ordinary television, it would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming

devices disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would be adaptable for a DLP display.

12.   Regarding claim 10, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1;

however, both fail to specifically teach of **wherein the display driver is adapted to**

process data in the bitmapped frame buffer (Jam, component 106 as described

above in claim 1) **to generate a Liquid Crystal Device (LCD) display**. Jam ([Column 3

lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for

standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As Liquid Crystal Device displays are common

in the art as a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary

television, it would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices

disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would be adaptable for an LCD display.

13.   Regarding claim 11, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1;

however, both fail to specifically teach of **wherein the display driver is adapted to**

Mechanical (MEM) controlled rendering device. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and

Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for standard video output

(e.g. RGB/YUV). As MEM controlled rendering device displays are common in the art as

a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it

would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both

Jam and Maillard would be adaptable for a MEM controlled rendering device.

14.   Claims 12-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

U.S. Patent No. 6,714,650 (Maillard), in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,224,891 (Jam).

15.   As per claim 12, Maillard teaches of a method to drive a display driver of an

encoded file stream comprising the steps of: **receiving the encoded file stream;**

transforming (descrambling) **the encoded file stream into a format of the display**

driver, thereby generating a transformed file stream ([Column 2 lines 31-43).

However, Maillard fails to specifically teach of storing the transformed file stream in the

bitmapped frame buffer of the display driver. Jam teaches of a display system to

display a file stream, comprising: having a bitmapped frame buffer (Fig. 2, frame buffer

106), and a decoder (Fig. 2, decoder 104) to transform the file stream and store the

transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player 200) adapted

to process data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate the display ([Fig. 2], [Column

2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 37-46]). Jam teaches of a system that takes a digital

transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player 200) adapted

to process data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate the display ([Fig. 2], [Column

2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 37-46]). Jam teaches of a system that takes a digital

signal of many formats and processes it using a streaming method for immediate

display and Maillard also teaches of a similar system that receives digital signals of

different formats and process it using a streaming method for immediate display, but

includes a conditional access unit for regulated use. It would have been obvious for one

skilled in the art to have combined the teachings of Jam and Maillard to obtain a media

system with streaming capabilities of immediate display and conditional access. Doing

so would provide means for having an immediate live stream media system with the

further inclusion of data protection for sensitive data or unauthorized data usage.

16.   As per claim 13, Maillard teaches of further comprising the step of **decoding the**

encoded file stream ([Fig 2, (30)] and [Column 6 lines 32-43]).

17.   As per claim 14, Jam teaches of further comprising the step of **processing data**

in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate a display ([Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43],

and [Column 3 lines 1-8]).

18.   Regarding claim 15, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 12;

however, both fail to specifically teach the step of **processing data in the bitmapped**

frame buffer (Jam, component 106 as described above in claim 12) **to generate a**

display comprises the step of processing data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate a Digital Light Processing display. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As Digital Light Processing displays are common in the art as a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would be able to process data with a command signal compatible for a DLP display.

19.   Regarding claim 16, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 12; however, both fail to specifically teach the step of **processing data in the bitmapped frame buffer** (Jam, component 106 as described above in claim 12) **to generate a display comprises the step of processing data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate a Liquid Crystal Device (LCD) display**. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As Liquid Crystal Device displays are common in the art as a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would be able to process data with a command signal compatible for an LCD display.

20.   Regarding claim 17, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 12;

however, both fail to specifically teach the step of **processing data in the bitmapped**

frame buffer (Jam, component 106 as described above in claim 12) **to generate a**

display comprises the step of processing data in the bitmapped frame buffer to

generate a command signal to drive a Micro Electrical Mechanical (MEM)

controlled device. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65])

both teach of media outputs for standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As MEM

controlled rendering device displays are common in the art as a display that will receive

a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it would have been obvious

that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would

be able to process data with a command signal compatible for a MEM controlled

rendering device.

21.   As per claim 18, Maillard teaches of **wherein steps are performed on a same**

substrate (Maillard shows by Fig. 2 that the components are grouped together in one

unit (unit 13)).

22.   Regarding claim 19, Jam and Maillard both teach the limitations of claim 12

above; however, Jam and Maillard both fail to specifically teach of the recitation of claim

19 wherein further comprising the steps of: **determining if a user has authorization if**

digital rights management has been applied to the file stream; if the user has

authorization, performing the steps of transforming the file stream into a format

of the display driver module and storing the transformed file stream in the

bitmapped frame buffer; and dropping the file stream without performing the

steps of transforming the file stream into a format of the display driver module

and storing the transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer if the user

does not have authorization. Maillard does teach of a controlled access for the rights

of media bearing needs for authorization and it is wherein it is well known in prior art

that users with authorization to access a media are called (in some cases) subscribers

which give temporary rights view transmitted programming ([Column 1 lines 7-24]).

Maillard also discloses of more permanent authorizations or removable authorizations

from a device, and further teachings of interactive systems and conditional access

systems that allow those authorized to view content only after being accepted ([Column

2 lines 19-30] and [Column 6 lines 4-23]). Once the authorization is granted, Maillard

teaches wherein the data enables the user to interact with the media ([Column 6 lines

13-22]). Maillard fails to specifically mention but it would have been obvious to those

skilled in the art that if an authorization is not granted, then there will be no processing

of any media for the use of users. Instead it would be obvious for the file stream to be

blocked and not be saved within a buffer for display, and wait until an authorization was

granted for any successive request. Maillard also fails to teach the step of transforming

the steam file of data into a format for the display and storing the stream in the frame

buffer.

Jams, does teach of having a bitmapped frame buffer (Fig. 2, frame buffer 106),

and a decoder (Fig. 2, decoder 104) to transform the file stream and store the

transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player 200) adapted

to process data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate the display ([Fig. 2], [Column

2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 37-46]).

23.   As per claim 20, Maillard teaches of further comprising the step of **decrypting**

the file stream if the file stream is encrypted ([Fig 2, (30)] and [Column 6 lines 32-

43]).

24.   As per claim 21, Maillard teaches of **wherein the file stream contains**

metadata (ECM/EMM), the method further comprising the step of processing the

metadata ([Column 5 lines 61-67] and [Column 6 lines 1-3]).

        NOTE: The Examiner is considering Entitlement Control Message (ECM) /

Entitlement Management Message (EMM) equivalent to metadata. Metadata is defined

as "data about" something. These messages are exploitation keys that relate about the

encrypted data to permit viewing of the transmission.

25.   As per claim 22, Jam teaches of **wherein the step of transforming the**

encoded file stream into a format of the display driver module (Jam ~ [Fig. 2],

[Column 2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 1-8]) comprises the **step of transforming**

a MPEG-2 encoded file stream into the bitmapped frame buffer of the display

driver module (Jam ~ [Column 2 lines 47-61]).

26.   Regarding claim 23, Jam and Maillard both teach the limitations of claim 12 above; however, both Jam and Maillard fail to teach of **wherein the step of transforming the encoded file stream into a format of the display driver module** (Jam ~ [Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 1-8]) comprises the step of **transforming a Windows Media File (WMF) encoded file stream into the bitmapped frame buffer of the display driver module**. Jam does teach of having various compatibility standards such as JPEG, MPEG, DVD, PNG and GIF ([Column 2 lines 47-61]). It is not specifically taught that a Windows Media File (WMF) format can be file streamed into the system. However it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that a WMF file may be transformed since it is common in the art to use. It would also be a matter of design choice to use a different data compression/encryption/play back scheme

27.   Regarding claim 24, Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 12 above; however, both Jam and Maillard fail to specifically teach **wherein the step of transforming the encoded file stream into a format of the display driver module** (Jam ~ [Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 1-8]) comprises the step of **transforming a next generation MPEG compression scheme encoded file stream into the bitmapped frame buffer of the display driver module**. Jam does teach of having various compatibility standards such as JPEG, MPEG, DVD, PNG and GIF ([Column 2 lines 47-61]). It is not specifically taught that a Next Generation MPEG format can be file streamed into the system. However it would have been obvious to

one skilled in the art that a Next Generation MPEG format may be transformed since it

is common in the art to use. It would also be a matter of design choice to use a different

data compression/encryption/play back scheme.

NOTE: Next generation MPEG is considered to be equivalent as the MPEG-4 as

per the Apple Corporation.

28.   Regarding claim 25, Maillard teaches of a method to apply digital rights

management of data from the point of capture to the point of rendering comprising the

steps of: **capturing the data** (receiving the encoded file stream); **applying digital**

rights management to the encoded media file; transmitting the encoded media file

to a rendering device; unwrapping the digital rights management applied to the

encoded media file (Fig. 2 shows a controlled access (29) for the rights of media

bearing needs for authorization. Maillard discloses ([Column 1 lines 7-24]) wherein it is

well known in prior art that users with authorization to access a media are called (in

some cases) subscribers which give temporary rights view transmitted programming.

Maillard also discloses ([Column 2 lines 19-30]) of more permanent authorizations or

removable authorizations from a device, and ([Column 6 lines 4-23]) further teachings of

interactive systems and conditional access systems that allow those authorized to view

content only after being accepted. Once the authorization is granted, Maillard teaches

([Column 6 lines 13-22]) wherein the data enables the user to interact with the media.

Maillard fails to specifically mention but it would have been obvious to those

skilled in the art that if an authorization is not granted, then there will be no processing

of any media for the use of users. Instead it would be obvious for the file stream to be

blocked and not be saved within a buffer for display, and wait until an authorization was

granted for any successive request).

Maillard fails to teach of **decoding the encoded media file into a driver frame**

buffer; transforming the data in the frame buffer into an encoded media file; and

generating commands to control display components using data in the driver

frame buffer. Jam teaches of a display system to display a file stream, comprising:

having a bitmapped frame buffer (Fig. 2, frame buffer 106), and a decoder (Fig. 2,

decoder 104) to transform the file stream and store the transformed file stream in the

bitmapped frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player 200) adapted to process data in the

bitmapped frame buffer to generate the display ([Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43], and

[Column 3 lines 37-46]). Jam also teaches having a controller for controlling the display

once the data is being streamed. Fig. 2 shows the components of 204 and 208 of which

are a navigation unit and a remote control that, with the user interface provides, the

capabilities for display manipulation. Jam further teaches of a system that takes a digital

signal of many formats and processes it using a streaming method for immediate

display and Maillard also teaches of a similar system that receives digital signals of

different formats and process it using a streaming method for immediate display, but

includes a conditional access unit for regulated use. It would have been obvious for one

skilled in the art to have combined the teachings of Jam and Maillard to obtain a media

system with streaming capabilities of immediate display and conditional access. Doing

so would provide means for having an immediate live stream media system with the

further inclusion of data protection for sensitive data or unauthorized data usage.

29.   As per claim 26, Jam teaches of further comprising the step of **sending the**

commands to the rendering components ([Column 3 lines 37-63]).

30.   As per claim 27, Maillard teaches of wherein the steps of **capturing the data**

(receiving the encoded file stream); **transforming the data in the frame buffer into an**

encoded media file, encoded media file on a same substrate (Maillard shows by

Fig. 2 that the components are grouped together in one unit (unit 13).) **and applying**

digital rights management to the encoded media file includes performing the

steps of capturing data (Fig. 2 shows a controlled access (29) for the rights of media

bearing needs for authorization. Maillard discloses ([Column 1 lines 7-24]) wherein it is

well known in prior art that users with authorization to access a media are called (in

some cases) subscribers which give temporary rights view transmitted programming.

Maillard also discloses ([Column 2 lines 19-30]) of more permanent authorizations or

removable authorizations from a device, and ([Column 6 lines 4-23]) further teachings of

interactive systems and conditional access systems that allow those authorized to view

content only after being accepted. Once the authorization is granted, Maillard teaches

([Column 6 lines 13-22]) wherein the data enables the user to interact with the media.

Maillard fails to specifically mention but it would have been obvious to those

skilled in the art that if an authorization is not granted, then there will be no processing

of any media for the use of users. Instead it would be obvious for the file stream to be

blocked and not be saved within a buffer for display, and wait until an authorization was

granted for any successive request).

Maillard fails to teach of **storing the data directly into a frame buffer of an**

encoder, transforming the data in the frame buffer into an encoded media file.

Jam teaches of a display system to display a file stream, comprising: having a

bitmapped frame buffer (Fig. 2, frame buffer 106), and a decoder (Fig. 2, decoder 104)

to transform the file stream and store the transformed file stream in the bitmapped

frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player 200) adapted to process data in the bitmapped frame

buffer to generate the display ([Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 37-

46]). Jam teaches of a system that takes a digital signal of many formats and processes

it using a streaming method for immediate display and Maillard also teaches of a similar

system that receives digital signals of different formats and process it using a streaming

method for immediate display, but includes a conditional access unit for regulated use.

31.   Regarding claim 28, Maillard teaches of wherein the steps of **unwrapping the**

digital rights management applied to the encoded media file (Fig. 2 shows a

controlled access (29) for the rights of media bearing needs for authorization, and in

[Column 1 lines 7-24] it is disclosed that it is well known in prior art that users with

authorization to access a media are called (in some cases) subscribers which give

temporary rights view transmitted programming. Maillard discloses ([Column 2 lines 19-

30]) of more permanent authorizations or removable authorizations from a device, and

([Column 6 lines 4-23]) further teachings of interactive systems and conditional access

systems that allow those authorized to view content only after being accepted. Once the

authorization is granted, Maillard teaches ([Column 6 lines 13-22]) wherein the data

enables the user to interact with the media); **decoding the encoded media file** ([Fig 2,

(30)] and [Column 6 lines 32-43]). Maillard further teaches of having components **on a**

second substrate (See the system in Fig. 1 wherein the conditional access system

(15) and interactive system (16) are separate from the set top box as described in

[Column 5 lines 14-22]).

Maillard fails to teach the step of transforming the stream file of data into a format

for the display and storing the stream in the frame buffer. Jam teaches of a display

system to display a file stream, comprising: having a bitmapped frame buffer (Fig. 2,

frame buffer 106), and a decoder (Fig. 2, decoder 104) to transform the file stream and

store the transformed file stream in the bitmapped frame buffer ((Fig. 2, DVD player

200) adapted to process data in the bitmapped frame buffer to generate the display

([Fig. 2], [Column 2 lines 18-43], and [Column 3 lines 37-46]). Maillard further fails to

teach of decoding the encoded media file **into a display driver frame buffer** ([Fig. 2],

[Column 2 lines 18-43]), **generating commands to control display components**

based on data in the driver frame buffer, and sending the commands to the

display components. (Fig. 2 shows of a controller for controlling the display once the

data is being streamed. The components of 204 and 208 of which are a navigation unit

and a remote control that, with the user interface provides, the capabilities for display

manipulation).

Regarding claim 29, it is similar in scope to claim 28 except wherein instead of sending

the commands to the display components on a second substrate it is done on the same

substrate. It would have been obvious to have the commands sent from on the same

substrate with the rationale that Maillard shows by Fig. 2 that the components are

grouped together in one unit (unit 13). Therefore claim 29 is rejected upon the same

rationale of claim 28 above and the obviousness of having one substrate.

32.   As per claim 30, Jam teaches of wherein the step of transforming the data in the

frame buffer into an encoded media file comprises **transforming the data in the frame**

buffer into a MPEG-2 encoded media file ([Fig. 4], [Column 3 lines 1-8], and [Column

5 lines 22-43]) and the step of decoding the encoded media file into the driver frame

buffer comprises the **step of decoding the MPEG-2 encoded media file into the**

driver frame buffer ([Column 2 lines 47-61]).

33.   As per claim 31, Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1 above;

however, both Jam and Maillard fail to teach wherein the step of transforming the data

in the frame buffer into an encoded media file comprises **transforming the data in the**

frame buffer into a Windows Media File (WMF) encoded media file and the step of

decoding the encoded media file into the driver frame buffer comprises **the step of**

decoding the WMF encoded media file into the driver frame buffer. Jam does teach

of having various compatibility standards such as JPEG, MPEG, DVD, PNG and GIF

([Column 2 lines 47-61]). It is not specifically taught that a Windows Media File (WMF)

format is the transformation method that is streamed into the system. However it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that a WMF format may be transformed since it is common in the art to use and where the stream would be decoded ([Fig. 2]) into the frame buffer. It would also be a matter of design choice to use a different data compression/encryption/play back scheme.

34.   As per claim 32, Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 1 above; however, both Jam and Maillard fail to specifically teach of wherein the step of transforming the image data in the frame buffer into an encoded media file comprises **transforming the image data in the frame buffer into a next generation MPEG compression scheme encoded media file** and the step of decoding the encoded media file into the driver frame buffer comprises **the step of decoding the next generation MPEG compression scheme encoded media file into the driver frame buffer**. Jam does teach of having various compatibility standards such as JPEG, MPEG, DVD, PNG and GIF ([Column 2 lines 47-61]). It is not specifically taught that a Next Generation MPEG format is the transformation method that is streamed into the system. However it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that a Next Generation MPEG format may be transformed since it is common in the art to use and where the stream would be decoded ([Fig. 2]) into the frame buffer. It would also be a matter of design choice to use a different data compression/encryption/play back scheme.

NOTE: Next generation MPEG is considered to be equivalent as the MPEG-4 as

per the Apple Corporation.

35.   As per claim 33, Maillard teaches of further comprising the step of **applying**

metadata contained in the encoded media file ([Column 5 lines 61-67] and [Column

6 lines 1-3]).

NOTE: The Examiner is considering Entitlement Control Message (ECM) /

Entitlement Management Message (EMM) equivalent to metadata. Metadata is defined

as "data about" something. These messages are exploitation keys that relate about the

encrypted data to permit viewing of the transmission ([Column 1 lines 12-24]).

36.   Regarding claim 34, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 25;

however, both fail to specifically teach step of **generating commands to control**

display components comprises the step of generating commands to control

Digital Light Processing (DLP) components. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and Maillard

([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for standard video output (e.g.

RGB/YUV). As Digital Light Processing displays are common in the art as a display that

will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it would have

been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both Jam and

Maillard would be to generate commands adaptable for a DLP display.

37. Regarding claim 35, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 25; however, both fail to specifically teach the step of **generating commands to control display components comprises the step of generating commands to control Liquid Crystal Device (LCD) components**. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As Liquid Crystal Device displays are common in the art as a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would be to generate control commands adaptable for an LCD display.

38. Regarding claim 36, both Jam and Maillard teach the limitations of claim 25; however, both fail to specifically teach the step of **generating commands to control display components comprises the step of generating commands to control a Micro Electrical Mechanical (MEM) controlled device**. Jam ([Column 3 lines 1-8]) and Maillard ([Column 6 lines 54-65]) both teach of media outputs for standard video output (e.g. RGB/YUV). As MEM controlled rendering device displays are common in the art as a display that will receive a signal that would be standard to any ordinary television, it would have been obvious that devices such as the streaming devices disclosed by both Jam and Maillard would be adaptable to generate control commands for a MEM controlled rendering device.

Conclusion

39.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

40.   Seo, (U.S. Publication No.: US. 2004/0150723 A1) discloses an apparatus and

method for displaying pictures in a mobile terminal. This prior art is relevant because it

discloses of a method for generating a display in a display unit from receiving a data

stream and having a decoding and encoding mechanism coupled through a controller

using image frames.

41.   Grab, (U.S. Publication No.: US 2004/0081333 A1) discloses a method and

system for securing compressed digital video. This prior art is relevant because it

discloses a method for producing and subsequently decrypting the protected stream of

compressed data for a user that has been given access where upon it is delivered to the

display as a stream of frames.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Aaron M. Guertin whose telephone number is 571-270-

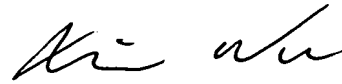1547. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Xiao Wu can be reached on 571-272-7761. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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November 8, 2007
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